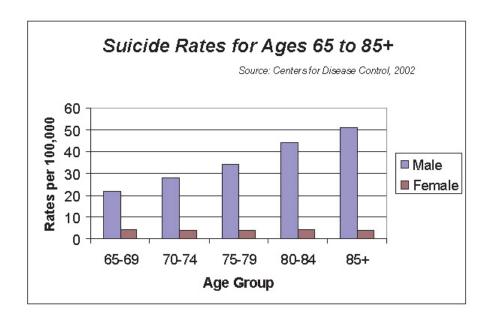


## AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF SUICIDOLOGY

Dedicated to the Understanding and Prevention of Suicide

## Elderly<sup>1</sup> Suicide Fact Sheet

- The elderly made up 12.3% of the population; they accounted for almost 17.5% of all suicides.
- The rate of suicide for the elderly for 2002 was 15.6 per 100,000.
- There was one elderly suicide every 95 minutes. There were about 15 elderly suicides each day, resulting in 5,548 suicides in 2002 among those 65 and older.
- Elderly white men were at the highest risk with a rate of approximately 35 suicides per 100,000 each year.
- White men over the age of 85, who are "old-old", were at the greatest risk of all age-gender-race groups. In 2002, the suicide rate for these men was 51.1 per 100,000. That was 4.6 times the current rate for <u>all</u> ages (11.0 per 100,000).
- 85% of elderly suicides were male; the number of male suicides in late life was 5.5 times greater than for female suicides.



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> In this fact sheet, elderly refers to persons over the age of 65. Unless otherwise specified, information presented refers to the latest available data (i.e., 2002 data).

- The rate of suicide for women declined after age 60 (after peaking in middle adulthood, ages 45-49).
- The suicide rate for the elderly reached a peak in 1987 at 21.8 per 100,000 people. Since 1987, the rate of elderly suicides has declined 28% (down to 15.6 in 2002). This is the largest decline in suicide rates among the elderly since the 1930's.
- Although older adults <u>attempt</u> suicide less often than those in other age groups, they have a higher completion rate. For all ages combined, there is an estimated 1 suicide for every 25 attempts. Among the young (15-24 years) there is an estimated 1 suicide for every 100-200 attempts. Over the age of 65, there is one estimated suicide for every 4 attempts.
- In 2002, suicide rates ranged from 13.5 per 100,000 among persons aged 65 to 74, to 17.7 per 100,000 persons aged 75 to 84.
- Firearms were the most common means (72%) used for completing suicide among the elderly. Men (79%) use firearms more than twice as often as women (33%).
- Alcohol or substance abuse plays a diminishing role in later life suicides compared to younger suicides.
- One of the leading causes of suicide among the elderly is depression, often undiagnosed and/or untreated.
- The act of completing suicide is rarely preceded by only one cause or one reason. In the elderly, common risk factors include:
  - The recent death of a loved one;
  - Physical illness, uncontrollable pain or the fear of a prolonged illness;
  - Perceived poor health;
  - Social isolation and loneliness:
  - Major changes in social roles (e.g. retirement).

## Sources

The information for this fact sheet was gathered from the National Center for Injury Prevention and Control (NCIPC) website (http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/wisqars/default.htm) run by the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

## **American Association of Suicidology**

The goal of the American Association of Suicidology (AAS) is to understand and prevent suicide. AAS promotes research, public awareness programs, education, and training for professionals, survivors, and all interested persons. AAS serves as a national clearinghouse for information on suicide. AAS has many resources and publications, which are available to its membership and the general public. For membership information, please contact:

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